

BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY®

Definitions of the Terms and Phrases of
American and English Jurisprudence,
Ancient and Modern

By

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nothing that can be

act unreasonably to
n of support is due;
en; duty to support
criminal offense in
ode § 230.5.

s failure, neglect or
vide for the support
child in necessitous
use is an individu-
vide for the support
circumstances.

es; Reciprocal En-

entia /nón téməriy
Not to believe rash-

mal/. Lat. In old
ition, by which the
plaintiff were joint

He did not hold. A
he plaintiff alleges
d form as averred,
for rent in arrear.

a real action, by
s to the whole or as
d in the plaintiffs

o terms of a court.

e vacation between
time of days of the

to use a franchise;
or omission to use
nt acquired by use

Lat. He has not
ction or proceeding
an office or fran-
d.

: ad hæreditatem
m ante feloniam
ratio succedit in
non fuerit felonia
enaréysh(iy)ow nèk
tárnəm; sáy ôtem
am fésərat téyləs
stéytiy pátəəs vél
vniya pəpətréytə/.
succeed either to a
out, if he had off-
ing may succeed as
other by whom the

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Non valentia agere /nón véləsh(iy)ə ájəriy/. Inability
to sue.

**Non valet confirmatio, nisi ille, qui confirmat, sit in
possessione rei vel juris unde fieri debet confirma-
tio; et eodem modo, nisi ille cui confirmatio fit sit in
possessione** /nón vélət kónfərméysh(iy)ow, náysay iliy,
kwáy kónfərmət, sit in pəzəshiyówniy riyay vél júərəs
ándiy fáyeray débət kónfərméysh(iy)ow; èt iyówdəm
mówdow, náysay iliy k(yúw)ay kónfərméysh(iy)ow fit sit
in pəzəshiyówniy/. Confirmation is not valid unless he
who confirms is either in possession of the thing itself or
of the right of which confirmation is to be made, and, in
like manner, unless he to whom confirmation is made is
in possession.

Non valet donatio nisi subsequatur traditio /nón
vélət danéysh(iy)ow náysay səbsəkweýtər tradish(iy)ow/.
A gift is not valid unless accompanied by possession.

**Non valet exceptio ejusdem rei cujus petitur dissolu-
tio** /nón vélət əksəpsh(iy)ow iyjəsdəm riyay kyúwjes
pétətar diss(y)úwsh(iy)ow/. A plea of the same matter
the dissolution of which is sought, is not valid. Called a
"maxim of law and common sense."

**Non valet impedimentum quod de jure non sortitur
effectum** /nón vélət əmpədéməntəm kwód diy júriy nón
sörtətar əféktəm/. An impediment which does not de-
rive its effect from law is of no force.

Non verbis, sed ipsis rebus, leges imponimus /nón
vərbəs, səd ipsəs riybəs, liyjiz impównəməs/. We im-
pose laws, not upon words, but upon things themselves.

Non videntur qui errant consentire /nón vədəntər
kwáy éhrənt kónsəntáiy/. They are not considered to
consent who commit a mistake.

Non videntur rem amittere quibus propria non fuit
/nón vədəntər rém əitəriy kwíbəs prówpriyə nón
fy)úwət/. They are not considered as losing a thing
whose own it was not.

**Non videtur consensus retinuisse si quis ex
præscripto minantis aliquid immutavit** /nón vədýtər
kənsénsəm rətənyuwísiy sáy kwis əks prəskríptow
mənántəs ələkwid imyuwteývət/. He does not appear
to have retained consent, who has changed anything
through menaces.

**Non videtur perfecte cujusque id esse, quod ex casu
auferri potest** /nón vədýtər pərfékti yuwjəskwi yd
ési, kwód əks kéysyuw oféhray pówtəst/. That does
not seem to be completely one's own which can be taken
from him on occasion.

**Non videtur quisquam id capere quod ei necesse est
alii restitutum** /nón vədýtər kwiskwəm id kəpəriy
kwód iyay nəsésiy èst éyliay rəstətyúwəriy/. No one is
considered entitled to recover that which he must give
up to another.

**Non videtur vim facere, qui jure suo utitur et ordina-
ria actione experitur** /nón vədýtər vím féysəriy kwáy
júriy s(y)úwow yúwtətar èt órdənəriyə əkshiyówniy
eksprətar/. He is not deemed to use force who exercis-
es his own right, and proceeds by ordinary action.

NORMAN FRENCH

Non vult /nón vólt/. Lit. He does not wish (to contend).
A plea similar to *nolo contendere* (q.v.) and carrying the
implications of a plea of guilty.

Non vult contendere /nón vólt kənténdəriy/. Lat. He
(the defendant in a criminal case) will not contest it. A
plea legally equivalent to that of guilty, being a varia-
tion of the form "*nolo contendere*" (q.v.), and sometimes
abbreviated "*non vult*."

Non-waiver agreement. Such agreement reserves to
insurer every right under policy not previously waived,
and to the insured every right which had not been
forfeited. *Ætna Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn., v. Powers*,
190 Okl. 116, 121 P.2d 599, 602.

Nook of land. In English law, twelve acres and a half.

No par. Said of stock without a par value.

No protest. Term used to describe the waiver of any
right of protest when an instrument is not paid. Protest
of dishonor is necessary, unless excused, to charge a
drawer and endorser on any draft payable outside the
United States. U.C.C. §§ 3-501(3), 509, 511.

No recourse. No access to; no return; no coming back
upon; no assumption of any liability whatsoever; no
looking to the party using the term for any reimburse-
ment in case of loss or damage or failure of considera-
tion in that which was the cause, the motive, or the
object, of the undertaking or contract.

Normal. According to, constituting, or not deviating
from an established norm, rule, or principle; conformed
to a type, standard or regular form; performing the
proper functions; regular; average; natural. *Railroad
Commission v. Konowa Operating Co., Tex.Civ.App., 174
S.W.2d 605, 609.*

Normal law. A term employed by modern writers on
jurisprudence to denote the law as it affects persons who
are in a normal condition; i.e., *sui juris* and sound in
mind.

Normally. As a rule; regularly; according to rule,
general custom, etc.

Normal mind. One which in strength and capacity
ranks reasonably well with the average of the great
body of men and women who make up organized human
society in general and are by common consent recog-
nized as sane and competent to perform the ordinary
duties and assume the ordinary responsibilities of life.

Normal school. See School.

Norman French. The tongue in which several formal
proceedings of state in England are still carried on. The
language, having remained the same since the date of
the Conquest, at which it was introduced into England,
is very different from the French of this day, retaining
all the peculiarities which at that time distinguished
every province from the rest. A peculiar mode of pro-
nunciation (considered authentic) is handed down and
preserved by the officials who have, on particular occa-
sions, to speak the tongue. Norman French was the